NATIONALISM AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1816-1848
Essential Question

• Both nationalism and sectionalism increased during the Era of Good Feelings. How did both of these beliefs develop concurrently, and did one become of greater importance in the economics and politics of the period?
The Era of Good Feelings

- Election of 1816
  - Why was this seen as “another revolution”?  
    - End of Federalists
    - Monroe only loses 1 electoral vote in 1820 (John Q. Adams)
- James Monroe
- Themes:  
  - Nationalism
  - One party?
  - Manifest Destiny  
    - Western & Economic Expansion
Nationalism

- Cultural
  - Nationalism & Patriotism emerge in art, literature, and education

- Economic
  - Interstate Commerce (see Gibbons vs. Ogden)
    - Clay’s American System
    - Tariff of 1816
    - Panic of 1819

- Political
  - New Leadership in Congress
    - Webster (MA), Calhoun (SC)
  - Split in the Democratic-Republican Party

- Judicial
  - Marbury vs. Madison
    - Established principle of judicial review (enforced checks and balances)
  - Fletcher v. Peck (1810)
  - Dartmouth v. Woodward (1819)
  - McCulloch v. Maryland (1819)
    - Established implied power of judicial branch
  - Cohens v. Virginia (1821)
  - Gibbons v. Ogden (1821)
    - Extended federal government’s ability to regulate interstate commerce

1. Build Infrastructure: roads & canals (internal improvements)
2. Protective Tariffs
3. National Bank: 2nd BUS
Early Western Expansion

- **Examples**
  - Louisiana Territory
  - New Orleans Purchase
  - Missouri Compromise
  - Florida Purchase (Adams-Onis Treaty)

- **Causes**
  - Acquisition of Indian Land
    - Harrison & Jackson
  - Economic Pressures
    - Need for land – cash crops
      - Tobacco & cotton
    - Improved Transportation
      - Canals, roads, steamboats, RR’s
  - Immigration
    - Irish & German

- **Issues w/Western Expansion**
  - “Cheap money”
  - Cheap Land
  - Improved Transportation
Missouri Compromise (1820)

• North-South Balance
  – Representation
  – Slavery

• Tallmadge Amendment
  – Prohibit further slavery in Missouri
  – Require gradual emancipation

• Clay’s Proposals
  – Admit Missouri as slave-holding
  – Admit Maine as free
  – Prohibit slavery above 36º30’

• Results:
  – Nationalism vs. Sectionalism
  – Jefferson:
    • "like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union."
Foreign Affairs

• Canada
  – Rush-Bagot Agreement (1817)
  – Treaty of 1818

• Florida
  – First Seminole War (1817-1818)
  – Florida Purchase Treaty (1819)

• **Monroe Doctrine** (1823)
  – Response to: Russian presence in Alaska, Spanish involvement in Latin America, ties w/British trade
  – Impact:
    • Declared US position in world affairs (although unenforceable)
    • Sea change in US foreign policy
      – Justification for Polk and T. Roosevelt
Questions 4–6 refer to the excerpt:

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling . . . by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. . . .

"Our policy in regard to Europe . . . which is not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers . . . but in regard to those continents [the Americas], circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord."

—James Monroe, The Monroe Doctrine, 1823
Economic Nationalism

• Population Growth
  – Doubling every 25 years

• Transportation
  – Roads (turnpikes)
    • National (Cumberland)
  – Canals (who did they benefit?)
    • Erie Canal
  – Steamboats
    • Fulton’s Clermont (1807)
  – Railroads
    • Largely private lines
Economic Nationalism (con.)

• Industrial Growth
  – Mechanical inventions
    • Interchangeable parts & the cotton gin (Whitney)
    • Water powered spinning machines
  – Factory and Mill System
    • Samuel Slater
      – NE Emerges as industrial center
  • Labor
    – Immigrants
    – Women & children
      » Lowell System
    – Weak early unions

• Commercial Agriculture
  – Cheap land & credit
  – Improved transportation
  – Birth of “king cotton”
Effects of the Market Revolution

• Social
  – Increased standard of living
  – Immigrants & Nativism
  – Women
    • Cult of domesticity vs. women in the workplace
    • Decreasing family size
  – Mobility
    • Increasing wealth gap
  – Slavery

• Economic
  – Cottage $\rightarrow$ Market System
  – Rise of Capitalism

• Continued Western Expansion

• Political
  – Second party system created
    • Better economy=more voter interest
  – Renewed Sectional Struggles
  – Reemergence of States’ Rights